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[a1472]

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BIRTH.
On September 10th, at Shanghai, to AUGUST and ANNIE CHAPMAN, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
On August 16th, at Dusseldorf on Rhine, Germany, CAEL OTTO FRICKS, of Hankow, to ELISABETH WEBER.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUT ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1910.

If brevity be the soul of wit, what shall be said of complete silence? We observe that in the résumé of the Draft Estimates given by H. E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday last no reference was made to a couple of items on which a good deal of interest has centred now for some years past. We refer to the new Law Courts, and the new Post Office—buildings which have been so long under construction that probably not one man in ten could say offhand in what year each building was commenced. As we see these buildings again figure in the Estimates, it will interest the public to be reminded of their official history. The plans for the new Law Courts were passed in November, 1899, the contract for the foundations was let in June, 1900, and tenders for the superstructure were called for in November, 1902. In July, 1903, the COLONIAL SECRETARY informed the Legislative Council that "all the tenders except one were exorbitantly high" and the one which formed the exception came from "a contractor of no standing." None of the tenders were therefore accepted, and arrangements were almost completed

for the carrying out of the work by the Public Works Department itself, when another tender was received and accepted. The amount of that tender was not disclosed at the time, but in 1907 the Director of Public Works said it was for \$493,000. As to the Post Office, the Government in March, 1902, paid \$503,280 for the site, and in the course of the following year accepted a design for the buildings. In October, 1903, in reply to questions put by Mr. POLLOCK, the Director of Public Works said the contract for the Law Courts was a three years' contract, but did not include the internal finishings. He reckoned it would be finished in four years. For the Post Office, the Director calculated that twelve months would be occupied with the foundations and two and a half years with the building. Had these predictions been fulfilled, both buildings would have been finished in 1908. In 1905 Mr. GIBSON STUART, noting the slow progress of the buildings, repeated the inquiry in the Council as to when they would be completed, and the Director of Public Works replied: "It is anticipated that both buildings will be completed by the end of 1909." Last year the Hon. Mr. HEWITT asked a similar question, and the Director of Public Works replied: "I have no reason to doubt that the buildings will be ready for occupation by the end of 1910." If one of the Unofficial Members will make a similar inquiry while the present Budget is under discussion we can guess the answer: the Director of Public Works will employ the same phraseology, merely extending the date to "the end of 1911." We observe that an appropriation of \$46,800 is wanted for the Law Courts in 1911 and one of \$106,000 for the Post Office. There is no further increase in the estimated cost of these buildings. The figures in the Draft Estimates are the same as in last year's list, viz:—

	Original Estimate	Revised Estimate
Law Courts	\$400,000	\$796,200
Post Office	\$500,000	\$930,000

Answering the Hon. Mr. HEWITT's comments last year on this astounding increase in the estimates, the Director of Public Works said:—"The ground has been gone over time after time by the Director of Public Works in this Council, and he has shown how the original figures, with no plans of these buildings prepared, could only be looked upon as approximate." We could wish that the Director had given dates. Memories are proverbially short-lived, and a diligent search in the *Herald Reports* for the past few years has failed to reward us with any reference to the original estimates being nothing but the merest guesswork, or indeed to anything that can be regarded as a full and satisfactory explanation of the amazing increase in the estimates. However, in a general way, we might have assumed the explanation to be such as the Director says it is; for have we not during the past year or two been given precisely the same reasons for the doubling of the estimates for the railway? If that explanation is good enough in the case of a railway, why should it not be so in the case of a public building? It is just a way we have in Hongkong. We never hear of these original estimates being "merely rough and approximate estimates" until experience has proved them to be utterly untrustworthy. The cost of the railway has been more than double the original estimate—that is to say, over \$6,000,000 in excess of the first estimate on which the decision to build was taken; the Law Courts' estimate has been exceeded by \$396,000; and that for the Post Office building by \$430,000. Roughly speaking, the Colony has had to provide about thirteen million dollars for works which were expected to cost about six millions! It has not all been provided out of revenue, of course. The money for the construction of the railway has been borrowed, and the Colony is called upon to provide out of the rates a sum of over \$400,000 a year as interest. The money for the Law Courts and Post Office buildings has been taken out of current revenue. No interest is charged on that; but if we would know what these buildings are really costing the Colony through the interminable length of time occupied in their construction, we should add interest on the money spent on them on which the Colony is getting absolutely no return in any form. The Director of Public Works informed the Council last year that these buildings were "quite cheap." Seeing, however, that they have cost twice as much as they were originally estimated to cost, and are taking twice as long to complete as they were expected to take, this statement about their cheapness only makes it all the more difficult to understand why the original

estimate was so very much below actual cost. Rumours current during the past year or two have suggested that there are reasons other than those publicly given which go a long way to explain the delay, and perhaps, also, the increase in the cost of these buildings. We do not know whether the Retrenchment Committee appointed a year or two ago inquired into these inflated estimates as well as into the minor details of departmental administration with which their report was chiefly concerned. Obviously some retrenching was desirable in this expenditure, and it is necessary that public attention should be repeatedly drawn to these figures until the taxpayers have some guarantee that the Government will not in future embark on costly undertakings on a mere guess as to what their cost will be. The Council, and through the Council, the taxpayers, should at least be clearly told what the estimate is "only approximate," and in the light of past experience we shall in future know that an "approximate estimate" is one that may be exceeded to the extent of one hundred per cent! With that clearly understood, however, the better course for the Government would be to decide upon a sum deemed to be sufficient for the undertaking and require "the coat to be cut according to the cloth."

An American soldier was killed last week by a fall from the parallel bars in the regimental gymnasium in Manila.

A British (imported) case of enteric fever was the only case of communicable disease notified in the Colony of Hongkong last week.

The death is reported of Mr. E. P. W. Skrimshire, manager of the Nagasaki branch of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

"Chosenians" is the anglicised name of the Koreans as printed in the English newspaper published by Japanese at Deiren.

A baseball team from the University of Chicago is coming to the Far East. They left Seattle by the N.Y.K. steamer *Kamakura Maru* on the 10th inst.

A Chinese was yesterday arrested on a charge of obtaining various sums of money by means of forged receipts bearing the name of a German firm in the Colony.

Lieut. C. H. Neil James has been appointed first lieutenant of the sloop *Clio*, China Squadron, on recommissioning, and also interpreter of Japanese. This officer began his service in the Royal Navy in May, 1903, and reached his present rank in April, 1908.

The Bureau of Health in the Philippines is about to institute, with the assistance of the municipal board, a strenuous anti-spitting crusade. This crusade will be carried on as a part of the anti-tuberculosis campaign that has already been commenced.

The former commander of the *s.s. Bujan Maru*, about whom a good deal has been heard in the Hongkong Courts concerning his extradition to Shanghai on charges of kidnapping, was yesterday handed over to the representative of the Chinese authorities.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 18th September shows that of non-Chinese there were 323 to the Library and 236 to the Museum, and of Chinese 141 to the former and 2435 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 464 persons and the Museum by 2,671.

D. J. McMillan and A. Wolfgang, the manager and steward, respectively, of the Philippine government, who have been accused of embezzlement of government property in connection with that mess, were placed under arrest last week upon a warrant issued by the justice of the peace at Baguio.

Another burglary was reported to the police yesterday. The victim was Mr. J. W. King, assistant at Takoo Dock, whose residence at 4 Stanley Terrace was entered by thieves, who gained admittance by the verandah and stole from there an electric fan, a phonograph with trumpet, and a brass incense burner, the total value of which was \$80.

Despite the exertions of the police piracy continues in British waters. On Saturday, as a licensed junk trading between Hongkong and Samchen was in Deep Bay making towards the latter port she was suddenly approached by a two-masted boat, which drew alongside and made fast. Ten men, some armed with revolvers and others with knives, boarded the junk, forced the crew into the hold, and ransacked the craft, taking away valuable cargo worth over \$800.

Dr. Smith and F. K. Ward, two of the members of the expedition equipped by the Duke of Bedford for zoological research in Western China, returned to Shanghai on the 13th inst., after an absence of nearly twelve months. Mr. Anderson, an American zoologist, the other member of the expedition, remains in Western China. The expedition, the *N.C. Daily News* says, has covered a large amount of ground from the time that it travelled up the Han River and struck across Shensi, the Kansu borderland and along the Tibetan marches. It has been successful in achieving its objects, having obtained many hundreds of specimens for the South Kensington collection of mammals, and among these are a number of new species. Trapping was the order of the day, and the opportunities afforded the expedition for big game shooting were not numerous.

We are asked to draw attention to the announcement that the performance of "The New Boy" by the Warwick Major Comedy Co. will not take place at the Theatre Royal until Friday next, the 23rd inst.

Yesterday at the Magistracy a villager of Tai Hang was fined \$25 for taking part in a procession without the permission of the Registrar-General. It appears that last year trouble arose between the villagers and the employees of Kennedy's stables during the mid-autumn festival. The people of Tai Hang had got up a procession and the stablemen had interfered, with the result that bad feeling was engendered. In order to prevent a recurrence of the trouble the police this year prohibited the procession, but on Sunday night a procession was formed, with only the dragon's head. One man was arrested and he was punished as stated.

THE BUILDING COLLAPSE IN JERVOIS STREET.

DEATH INQUIRY.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Magistracy, an inquiry before Mr. J. R. Wood and a jury, consisting of Messrs. P. Helm, E. L. Hughes and F. Rapp, was opened concerning the deaths of seven people who met their deaths in the collapse of the houses Nos. 98 and 100, Jervois Street in the early hours of September 4th. Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro appeared on behalf of the surviving parties of the Wah Hing Tye and for the relatives of Leung Cho Ton, of 98, Jervois Street.

Dr. Macfarlane, in charge of the mortuary, stated that he examined the bodies of six Chinese males, and found that death was due to asphyxia. Four were badly burned. The body of a man who was not identified was found some days later. It was also badly burned and witness could not state the cause of death.

Evidence of identification having been given, P. S. Garrod spoke to recovering several bodies from the debris at 98, Jervois Street. Similar police evidence was then produced.

The assistant accountant at No. 100, Jervois Street stated that the fire broke out after two o'clock in the morning. He was sleeping in the front room of the second floor and was awakened by the noise of the floors collapsing. He escaped through a window, shouting at the same time to his folks, but received no reply. Immediately afterwards he discovered that the place was on fire. Five persons slept on the ground floor. He saw their bodies in the mortuary.

How do you suppose the fire started?—I don't know. I was sleeping on the first floor. What kind of noise did you hear when you woke up?—The sound of a building collapsing. By the police—Did you make a statement to the police on the 5th September?—Yes. Did you tell the Inspector that you ran through the ground floor to the street?—No, I got out by the window. Did you tell him that the room on the ground floor was full of smoke?—No. Did you see anybody from the shop on the street?—No.

Have you seen Ho Sai since the fire?—Yes. Where?—In the front of the house. When?—On the morning of the fire. I saw him in his family house in Hollywood Road. Where did you go on leaving the fire?—To my family house.

Did you see Ho Sai before you went there?—Yes.

What was he like?—He had a burnt smell. There were injuries on his face. His face was very large.

You told the Inspector there were six men sleeping on the ground floor?—No.

By Mr. d'Almada—How old are you?—Eighteen.

His Worship—Is there any object in varying the statement?

Inspector Gourley—No. They may have been talking among themselves.

The inquiry was adjourned until this afternoon.

THE BUILDING COLLAPSE IN MORRISON STREET.

FOUR DEATHS.

Later information concerning the disastrous building collapse which occurred in Morrison Street on Saturday night gave the number of deaths at four and the number in hospital at eight. Of the deaths two took place in hospital.

It is computed that there were about seventeen people in the houses at the time of the collapse, and these with ten people passing in the street were either entombed or pinned by the fallen debris. At least twelve were removed by the police—some dead, as already reported—and it is understood that several were liberated by friends before the police arrived and have not gone to hospital.

Some miraculous escapes are reported. The master of No. 15 was standing in the middle of the first floor when the collapse occurred. He was shot out into the middle of the street without receiving the slightest hurt. A foki in the same house was equally fortunate. Hearing the cracking of the roof and seeing the falling plaster he immediately crawled under a table, and remained unscathed. The master of No. 15 also had a narrow escape. He had returned from visiting his other shop and was in the entrance to his place when the ominous cracking noise made him rush into the middle of the street, just in time to clear the falling material.

Yesterday the removal of the debris was proceeded with in the expectation of coming upon other bodies.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

London, September 19th.

The final result of the general election in South Africa is:

Nationalists 67
Unionists 37

[The Independents and Labourites are apparently included in these totals.]

LATER.

The rumours that General Botha will resign are little credited.

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesday and nothing will be decided before.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FRENCH STATE RAILWAYS.

London, September 19th.

Twenty-one English passengers sustained contusions and suffered from shock caused by the Disappearing boat express running at high speed against the buffers at the Paris terminus.

The engine was driven by a young novice.

There is increasing anxiety regarding the frequency of accidents on the French State Railways.

This is the fourth on the Western Railway in a month.

BIG ADDITIONS TO CHINESE NAVY.

CONTRACTS PLACED IN AMERICA.

London, September 19th.

It is announced from New York that Mr. Schwab, who holds controlling interests in the Bethlehem and Union Shipbuilding Companies, has secured contracts for the construction of several battleships and other war vessels for the Chinese Navy.

Mr. Schwab is proceeding to meet Prince Tsai Hsuan at San Francisco, where the contracts are to be signed.

OBITUARY.

London, September 19th.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris and formerly Ambassador at Constantinople, is dead.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

PROGRESS IN AVIATION.

London, September 12th.

Loraine started yesterday in an aeroplane from Holyhead to Dublin. He had constant trouble with his motor during the last half hour of the flight, and finally came down gently in the water two hundred yards from Howth Head. The aeroplane turned turtle, but Loraine dived underneath and swam ashore. The aeroplane was picked up by a passing steamer undamaged.

In the course of manoeuvres in Hampshire on Saturday, the army airship did splendid work, constantly and accurately sending wireless messages to headquarters of the disposition and movements of troops.

THE CORONATION.

London, September 18th.

Arrangements for the Coronation are getting in hand.

A high authority says there will be a great pageant of Empire. Every dominion and dependency will be represented, and the Premiers of the Colonies and other Ministers will be invited.

The Imperial Conference will be immediately prior or subsequent to the Coronation.

[FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

THE NEW WAR PROBLEM.

London, September 18th.

Howitzers at a two miles' range shattered a dummy airship towed over Whitstable Bay by a scout.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

London, September 18th.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* reports that the official statistics in regard to the cholera outbreak are appalling. In the whole Empire there have been 154,446 cases and 44,723 deaths.

[FROM THE MANILA "CARLENEWS."]

THE MARCHING CAPACITY OF THE U.S. INFANTRY.

Washington, September 18th.

Inspector General Garlington of the Army has created a sensation by his report that is just made public. General Garlington asserts that as a result of his inspections he has found that the infantry of the United States Army are below mediocrity in the matter of capacity to march.

Major General Wood, chief of staff, taking General Garlington's report as a basis, has ordered that a most rigid inspection of troops be made and that the source of the deficiency reported be discovered if possible.

AMERICAN NAVAL VISITORS.

To-day Hongkong will welcome the United States Asiatic Fleet, consisting of nine vessels under the command of Rear-Admiral Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief. They are: *New York* (flagship), *New Orleans*, *Rainbow*, *Bainbridge*, *Barry*, *Chauncey*, *Dale* and *Pompey*. Their stay is not expected to last longer than a week, at the end of which time they proceed to Manila. The U.S.S. *Wilmington* returned to port yesterday from Swatow.

THE WRECK OF H.M.S. "BEDFORD."

The following is from the *Nagasaki Press* of September 10:—The captain of the salvage steamer *Dura-maru* reports that during the six days the vessel lay off the wreck of the cruiser *Bedford*, only ten hours' work was possible owing to the high seas. On Tuesday the weather was so threatening that the *Dura-maru* ran to the Goto Islands for shelter. The captain states that the *Bedford* is not in such a favourable condition for salvage as she was on the occasion of his first visit shortly after the accident, as she has listed over to one side and is apparently deeper in the water.

"BOSS" RULE.

DETERMINED EFFORT TO "KNIFE" MR. ROOSEVELT.

The New York correspondent of the *London Express* wrote on August 18th:

Mr. Roosevelt's enemies in the Republican party are now taking active steps to destroy his power. The plot that is attributed to the party "bosses" is to force him into accepting the nomination for Governor of New York State, and then to secure his defeat at the polls.

It is regarded as likely that the Democrats may carry New York at the next election for Governor, and if the Republican bosses could force Mr. Roosevelt into accepting the nomination and defeat him, they would destroy his prestige without doing themselves any harm.

It is thought now that Mr. Roosevelt will definitely throw in his lot with the insurgents of the Republican party, who are fighting to destroy the power of the old gang of bosses like Speaker Cannon and Senator Aldrich.

He has widened the breach between the two sections which are struggling for mastery by declaring that the New York Republican leaders rejected his nomination for the temporary chairmanship of the Republican State Convention because they were afraid he would make a speech upholding the insurgents' policy.

This declaration has aroused bitter animosity among the New York bosses. They can see that if he nominates a ticket which does not receive his endorsement they will certainly be defeated. Hence their idea of nominating him, and then resorting to the old Tammany trick of "knifing" him at the polls. If they secured his defeat they would still keep their hold on the party machine.

Congressman Longworth, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Roosevelt, had a long interview with President Taft at his house at Beverly yesterday. He issued a statement to-day declaring that if he is re-elected to Congress he will oppose the re-election of Mr. Cannon as Speaker. It is generally believed that Mr. Longworth would support Mr. Taft before making the statement, and that the President did not object to its publication.

Mr. Longworth's decision to oppose the election of the Illinois veteran is regarded as one of the greatest importance. "Cannonism" is the embodiment of everything which the insurgents want to destroy, and Mr. Longworth is the first Republican leader of importance to pledge himself to fight it.

The insurgents are proving every day their power and their growing strength, especially in the Middle Western States and the West.

They and Mr. Roosevelt are in accord, but they have powerful and bitter enemies to conquer before they can win control of the party machine, which counts for so much in American elections.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Buylon* left Shanghai on the 17th instant, at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-day at daylight.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Palawan* left Singapore for this port on the 18th instant, at 6 a.m., and is due here on the 23rd instant at about 9 a.m.

The Indo-China str. *Kutang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 16th inst., and is due here on or about the 2nd prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Borneo* is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 22nd instant, at 8 p.m.

The M.M. str. *Oceanien*, with the French Mails of the 28th ult., and mails from London on the 27th ult., left Singapore on the 19th inst., at 5 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on the 26th instant, at daylight.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of China* which left here on the 27th ultimo, arrived in Vancouver on the 17th instant.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of Japan* is expected to arrive in Yokohama on the 21st instant, at 6 a.m.

The cargo of Silk shipped on board the M.M. str. *Polynesian*, which left this port on the 16th ultimo, was delivered in Lyons on the 17th instant.

"Prisoner at the bar, before evidence is heard, do you wish to challenge the jury?" "Well, I ain't in exactly what you'd call 'ard training, me lord, but I don't mind 'aving a round or two with the fat chap in the corner."—*Exchange.*

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, September 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND
(ACTING PRISON JUDGE).

FALSE PRETENCES.

Chau Tin Cheung was indicted on charges of receiving a stolen deposit receipt, having the same in his possession and false pretences.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who was instructed by Mr. H. L. Doune, junr., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Barlow (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), represented the prisoner.

Mr. Potter informed his Lordship that in this case the Attorney-General had decided to withdraw the first two counts of the indictment, and the prisoner was willing to plead guilty on the third count.

Mr. Alabaster said he accepted a plea of guilty on the third count, and elected not to proceed with the first two.

His Lordship said the charge amounted to a misdemeanour, and Mr. Potter could plead for his client.

Mr. Alabaster, in informing the Court of the facts, said the prisoner pleaded guilty to falsely pretending that he was the owner of a deposit receipt in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with intent to obtain £1,000 from a clerk in that bank. On May 11th a man and a woman deposited £1,000 in the bank. It was the woman's money, but as she could not write the man, who was a relation, wrote the name A King in the bank's books, and the deposit note was handed over, which the woman took back to Macao with her.

On June 10th there was a burglary at her house, and among the things missing was the deposit receipt. She immediately returned to Hongkong and reported her loss at the bank. Some days later the defendant turned up with the deposit receipt and claimed the money. He was told to sign his name, go away and come back again. The signature, it was found, did not agree, and when the defendant returned he was arrested.

He did not then plead guilty, but in his three statements he stated that he was the original depositor, that he had not forged the name at all, and that the deposit receipt was his own. He had now decided to tell the truth, and say that what he had previously stated was not a fact.

Mr. Potter informed his Lordship that the deposit receipt was reported missing at the bank on June 10th, but it was not until two months later that the prisoner went to the bank and endeavoured to get the money. The defendant, against whom nothing was known, had been in Hongkong only twice. When he came here in August last he met a man whom he had previously met, and that man took him to a shop where he was introduced to another man. After a day or so this deposit note was produced, and one of the men told defendant that it belonged to his brother, and persuaded the prisoner to go to the bank and attempt to draw the money. The matter was put to defendant in quite an innocent way. "You can go to the bank," said one of the men, "present this deposit receipt, and if a book is produced to you you will write the name of 'A King' in it."

The prisoner did that. The mere fact of having to sign a book would have put an ordinary man on his guard, but it did not seem to put the prisoner on his guard at all, and the remarkable part of the case was the defendant calling again at the bank.

His Lordship—He did not suspect anything. Mr. Potter said his client suspected nothing, but if he had not been a tool of these men he would have suspected something. So far from suspecting he went to the bank a third time, and was then arrested. Fortunately, the woman to whom the money belonged had lost nothing by this attempt to obtain it. Counsel thought a fair inference to draw from the facts was that the defendant was made the tool of two other men: he did not attempt to deny his guilt, but he denied that he knew the deposit receipt was stolen. A child was sent to the prisoner while he was in goal by one of the men who induced him to go to the bank, and he was warned to stick to the story he had told, as otherwise it might mean ten years' imprisonment. That, to an ignorant man, was rather an appalling state of affairs; and only went to prove more clearly that the defendant was got at by people who, for their own purposes, kept in the background. If there was ever a case for mercy, this was one, and Mr. Potter asked his Lordship to deal as leniently as he could with the prisoner.

His Lordship thought that in this case the suggestion put forward by the defence was to a certain extent true. Still, he was quite satisfied that the prisoner well knew he was trafficking in stolen property. His Lordship thought that justice would be satisfied by ordering the accused to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for four months.

The jurors were discharged until 10 a.m. this morning, when the Sessions will be resumed.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

The N.C. Daily News of the 14th inst. has the following note on the inability of Hongkong to send a cricket team to Shanghai this autumn:

A telegram has been received by the Shanghai Cricket Club from Hongkong stating that the Colony Regatta that it will be unable to send up a team this year to play Shanghai. This news will be received with considerable regret locally. The difficulties of keeping up this Interport Cricket fixture are recognized to be great, as the Hongkong season does not begin till the Shanghai season has ended. But it is to be hoped that each side will be able just to strain a point to the necessary extent to bring about an annual meeting.

SHIPPING NOTES.

With reference to the reduced passage rates, as advertised by the N. Y. K. American Line steamers to United States and Canadian Ports and overland to Europe, effective from the 1st instant, the Company informs us that notwithstanding such reduction in passage money the same standard of excellence in service on board their American Line steamers as hitherto will be maintained.

The Shipping Gazette understands that the steamer *Shibata Maru*, owned in Hongkong, and now lying in the Tyne, has been sold for something under £3,000. The *Shibata Maru* was built at Sunderland in 1886, and engaged at West Hartlepool. She is an iron steamer with a gross tonnage of 2,650, and a net of 1,740 tons.

Great progress has marked the development of Fishguard as a port of call for ocean liners in recent years. Now the announcement is made that it is to become the embarkation and disembarkation port for a new line of boats to Australia. On August 23, at Belfast, the steamer *Aeneas*—a vessel of 10,000 tons gross, built to the order of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., of Liverpool, of the Blue Funnel Line—was launched, and she is the first of the three boats which will inaugurate the service.

The American transport *Warren* has been pulled off the shore at Mindoro. As soon as the came to anchor soundings were taken and indicated she was not taking water and apparently uninjured.

A London contemporary notes that the United States is becoming a little alarmed at the position which Japan is acquiring in the carrying trade of the Pacific. Even there, as in so many other parts of the globe, the American flag now counts for very little. The Japanese advance is put down to the discreet and generous use of subsidies, and no doubt State aid is responsible for a good deal. Something, however, is attributable to the energy of the people. By dint of foresight and indifference to immediate results, the Japanese have become serious rivals even of the British shipbuilder.

When a yard like that of the Mitsui Bishi, at Nagasaki, can turn out a 14,000-ton steamer capable of doing 21 knots, and has a special department devoted to marine turbines, it is difficult to see how a period is to be put to its progress.

It is interesting to state that when the Mitsui Bishi enterprise was set afoot over half a century ago, Dutchmen were employed, and machinery was imported from Holland. It was not till 1883 that a wooden steamer was built. The present development may be said to date from the termination of the China-Japan war. Members of the company's staff were despatched to various European shipbuilding centres to learn foreign methods of construction and organisation, and a number of British experts were engaged as technical advisers and directors. This in due course paved the way for independence. The Mitsui Bishi enterprise is one of the few which can boast an experimental tank for ship models. All that exist can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Ocean travellers frequently reap no small advantage from the amalgamations and absorptions which characterise modern steamship enterprise. Thus, a London paper remarks, the acquisition of the Land Line now allows the Peninsula and Oriental Company to offer a circular ticket, which enables the passenger to make the outward voyage to Australia by the Suez Canal and the homeward trip by the Cape, or vice-versa. It is a choice of route which is likely to prove attractive, since most voyagers like to see as much as they can in a given time. Another new departure by the Peninsula and Oriental Company, to take effect in this case from January next, is a circular ticket at a combined reduced rate, which will entitle passengers to travel to China and Japan by way of the Siberian Railway, and to return by steamer through the Suez Canal, or vice-versa. This, again, is likely to be a popular concession. In this case, however, an additional privilege is thrown in. On the voyage out the steamer will have the option of proceeding by Messageries or Norddeutscher Lloyd boat. The result, presumably, will also be to add to the number of ports which it is within the competence of the leisurely passenger to visit on a single tour.

A further illustration of the modern tendency is to be found in the intimation of the Orient Company, that they are issuing tickets to Australia by the Suez route, which will be available for return by the Cape by Messrs. George Thompson & Co.'s Aberdeen White Star steamers, or vice-versa.

Information has been received from the Lieutenant Commander of His Majesty's surveying ship *Waterwitch* that a recent examination of the reported 43 fathom shoal Eastward of Freshwater Island, Lat 1° 14' N. Long 108° 47' E., a least depth of 4 fathoms was obtained in the following position on chart. 244, Mt. Faber F. S. bearing N. 34° E. distant 2.9 miles Cyrene East Beacon bearing N. 55° W. 2.4 miles East summit of Palo Bukum Keohil bearing S. 84° W. distant 1.46 miles. From this position bearings of N. 8° E. 1.5 cables and N 73° W. 2 cables are seen. The heads with depths of from 25 to 30 feet. The present position of the 43 fathom shoal is erroneous. All bearings are magnetic. Variation 1° E. This notice affects China Sea Directory Volume 1, 1906, P. 222 and Notices to Mariners No. 530 of 1910, also charts Nos. 2404, 2403, 795, 2757, and 3543.

PARIS LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

August 26th.

A HARD WINTER PROPHESIED.

A most rigorous winter accompanied by endless hardship is prophesied. The increasing price of food and the increasing number of unemployed in France tend to confirm this prophecy. France is just now passing through most critical times, and the development of future events will be well worth watching. The authorities anticipate grave trouble and are making preparations accordingly. We continue to experience considerable trouble over the price of food, and nothing but a suspension of food duties will calm the angry populace. The movement in favour of suspending the customs duties on certain articles of food, such as wheat, wine, meat, &c., grows stronger daily. The Government has a difficult task before it; money is very scarce in France just now, while the people are certain to cause serious trouble unless the exorbitant price of food is at once reduced. As soon as the exact date of the harvest is known, measures will then be taken by the Government to deal with the awkward and dangerous situation. That the public is beginning to understand what a high price it has to pay for the protection afforded to agricultural interests is clear from the resolutions which have been voted at many of the departmental Councils now in session. In many parts of France—at Nancy to wit—comestibles have increased so much in price that poor families are denied the common necessities of life. Thus, breast of mutton, which a short time ago cost 10 and 12 sous a lb., now costs 1 franc, and even 1 franc 50 sous! Haricot beans, which were 4 sous a lb. now cost 10 sous per lb. Everything else is in proportion. And yet breeders are selling meat cheap. Many a small pig which was worth 30 francs does not find a buyer at 15 or even 10 francs; the reason is that there are no potatoes for food. In certain regions the harvest has not yielded enough wheat for eating. Sugar, too, has gone up and will continue to go up; green vegetables cannot be had, while fruit is both bad and scarce.

THE COST OF LIVING.

"Dear Living" is now a standing headline in the Paris Press, and well it may be. All sections of the community are at loggerheads as to the causes of the rise in the price of staples. The Bakers' Union seeks to stir up feeling against the master-bakers by urging that all bread should be weighed in the presence of the purchaser, because the masters are in the habit of giving short weight. Restaurant proprietors owing to hard times have suppressed the "half-portion" which was all the small purse of many people, especially workgirls permitted; they further state that the demi-portion will not be restored, even when prices go down. This is a great injustice, for which they will have to pay dear. Butchers are declaring that the price of meat will remain "up," while agrarians who would rather anything happen than that the Customs duties should be removed are busily striving to show that things will improve without taking this step, which, of course (they say), would ruin agriculture.

SCARCITY OF MUTTON.

Since the passing of the Debussy law, imposing a heavy duty on live sheep, the number of sheep in France has fallen from 21 to 17 millions, so declares M. Genest, the Secretary of the Butchers' Syndicate. What this means is that the breeders, secure of their market by the removal of foreign competition, have deliberately restricted production with a view to keeping up the price. This is what happens wherever a tariff wall is put up, and the whole country bears the cost of improving the fortunes of a small section. The effect of the increased price of food-stuffs will be felt by the "poor law," in spite of the fact that contracts made before the rise, protect it to some extent. Thus it is still obtaining wheat at about 2 francs per 100 kilos (roughly, 1 franc per cwt.) less than the market rate, but when the new contracts are made in September everything points to higher prices. The monthly consumption of wheat amounts to about 55,000 quintals, or cwt.

WINE AND CORN.

The contracts for wines are made twice—in June and December—and the price this June was 32 frs. 25 centimes per hectolitre, or 22 gallons, as against 28 francs last December and 23 frs. 50 centimes in June, 1909. For next December it is feared that the price will be nearly 40 francs. Though the authorities have their own slaughter-houses, they are obliged to pay higher prices for the beasts they kill. On the other hand, the corn market—according to the latest reports—is slightly easier, and it is unlikely that there will be a further rise in price, especially as it is believed that, should the price rise above 28 francs per 100 kilos, the duty of 7 francs will be suspended. As it is, wheat is being purchased abroad in considerable quantities. A large quantity of foreign wheat is being held in bond, and the Treasury would lose considerably if the duty were suspended, so that the reluctance of the Government to take this step may be understood, while the pressure of the very strong agrarian party in the Chamber and the Senate will also work in the same direction. There is, therefore, little chance of immediate relief from the present dearth of bread, though the threats of proceedings against speculators may have a certain effect in keeping the price down. With regard to meat the prospect is not promising, and the agitation for the removal of the duty continues. Until this step is taken the Debussy law is repealed, it is declared that there can be no relief. The Secretary of the Butchers' Syndicate declares that during the last six or eight years there have been numerous cases of bankruptcy in the trade. Until recently, he says, such a thing was never heard of.

THE FURNISHMENT OF SPECULATORS.

The statement that the Minister of Commerce is setting on foot inquiries to establish the complicity of speculators in forcing up prices, and that measures will be taken to punish these offenders, is not altogether reassuring, as similar statements have been made before and no one has been punished. The only remedy is to make it impossible for speculators to control the markets, and this can only be done by giving free play to international competition, and throwing down the barriers behind which wholesale manufacturers, breeders, growers, and the holders of intermediaries can manipulate prices.

A RELIC OF NAPOLEON.

Le Musée de l'Armée de France has just acquired a relic of the great Napoleon in the form of the key of the bedroom of the fallen Emperor at Longwood. The first Frenchman who visited the house after the death of Bonaparte was a naval doctor, the uncle of General Niox. A sovereign changed hands, and so did the key, which afterwards passed into the possession of the General. So little did he then think that it would ever fall to his lot to collect souvenirs of the Emperor that he in turn gave it to a friend who has recently died at Tunis. The General, remembering the gift, has asked the daughter of his dead friend to return it. This has been done, hence the key finds a permanent home in the museum. It is described as a veritable good key, and as such does not tend to increase the admiration of Frenchmen for Sir Hudson Lowe, whom they accuse of having this large key made for the purpose of humiliating the illustrious exile.

THE ARSENAL AT TOULON.

Toulon Arsenal is to be completely reconstructed; such is the result of the inspection of the Arsenal, just completed by the Minister of Marine and M. Louis, Director of Naval Construction. From every point of view, declares M. Louis, the state of affairs at Toulon is the poorest of France. An entire reorganization is a matter of urgent necessity. A thorough study of all important points has been made, and plans will be got out immediately with a view to bringing Toulon into a proper condition of defence, and making it a thoroughly up-to-date naval base. What about Brest and other arsenals? It would not cost more to visit and report upon these, and if needed to also bring them up-to-date and rendered impragable.

AERIAL POSTCARDS.

"Aerial postcards" are the latest novelty in the line, and those who collect postcards are delighted at the idea that before long they will be able to add to their albums a *carte aérienne*, be dropped from the clouds by one of their friends passing in his aeroplane. The new cards bear a printed request that the person finding it on the ground will be so good as to take it to the nearest post-office, whence it will be forwarded to its destination. A space is reserved for the mention of the attitude at which the message left the sender's hands, and the situation, approximately, of the aeroplane at the time of sending. A photograph of the monoplane or biplane figures on the other side. A request has been made to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs that a special stamp should be created for these aerial missives. So far M. Millerand has not acceded.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

M. Briand, the French Prime Minister, strongly believes in going to bed early. At eight o'clock in the morning he may be found at his work-table scanning reports and listening to his secretary reading the telegrams which arrived during the night. He reads the articles in the newspapers to which his attention is drawn, and then receives his callers. He is more conciliatory than was his predecessor, M. Clemenceau. He is ready with the friendly word, and few of those who call upon him leave discomfited. He lunches at a restaurant at 1.30 p.m., but eats heartily. He drinks a little wine, but abstains from alcohol. Between 6 and 7 p.m. he receives his personal friends, with whom he talks over the incidents of the day. He again dines at a restaurant at 8 p.m. M. Briand—who is a born orator—never prepares his speeches which he delivers in the Chamber of Deputies.

GERMAN IMPERIAL FINANCES.

DEFICIT REDUCED.

According to the official statement of the revenue and expenditure of the German Empire for the year which closed on March 31st, the estimated deficit of 211,987,895 has been reduced to 26,323,015. This difference between the estimated and the realized deficit is made up of an unexpected increase in revenue amounting to 23,653,938, and of a nominal reduction of expenditure to 22,030,920. But since this latter figure is made up to within something of a million of savings in the Treasury Department, which are described as being of a book-keeping nature, it would seem as though this apparent decrease in expenditure were of little practical effect. In other departments, however, notably in the Post Office and in the management of the railways, some real economies have been effected, and the departments close the year with a balance in their favour. On the other hand the Ministry of the Interior and the service of the debt have exceeded the estimated amounts.

The increase in revenue is accounted for almost entirely by the proceeds of Customs taxes and dues, which exceeded the Estimates by about 23,500,000. It is, however, difficult to draw definite conclusions from this increase, inasmuch as the Estimates were compiled before the reform of the Imperial taxation was completed, and the new taxes for the anticipated proceeds of the new taxes can only have been a rough computation, since at the time the compilers of the new laws, which came into force in the autumn of 1909, would take. Posts and telegraphs brought about 224,000 less than had been anticipated, and there is a deficit of about 280,000 from banking. These deficits are compensated by unexpected increases in the proceeds of the administration of which is not clear. This latter increase appears to be accounted for mainly by the proceeds from the sale of a portion of the Templerhof Feld, the large parade-ground on the outskirts of Berlin.—The Times.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

THE SEVERE FALL IN MALACCA SHARES.

The Special Correspondent of the Evening Standard (London) writing on the 26th ult. said:—

Matters in rubber circles were again lately rather unsettled. What between a renewed material set-back in the price of the commodity in the course of last week and a fresh spasm of selling in shares—probably precipitated by the unduly pessimistic views ventilated in some quarters as to the future progress of the plantation industry, consequent upon the disquieting Malacca report—the volume of legitimate business has been at least temporarily curtailed in all directions. There was, too, a disposition to hold aloof as usual on the approach of the fortnightly plantation rubber auctions at Mincing-lane.

There is but little doubt that, meanwhile, the price of fine hard Para rubber—the trade barometer—has been subject to a good deal of material fluctuation in connection with the anxious and possibly also with a view of facilitating share operations, has already happened on several previous occasions.

MALACCA SHARES.

The recent severe fall in Malacca shares, no doubt aggravated by Eastern selling orders and bear banners, has been arrested in the neighbourhood of 27½ (representing a depreciation of about 60 per cent. compared with the "boom" period) by repurchases by the short interest. Investors now left with the stock probably prefer to "nurse" it in the hope of seeing some improvement in the company's operations later on. The company's management has, as could have been expected, aroused some little criticism in Mincing-lane and Stock Exchange circles. That serious difficulties were being encountered by the Malacca Company through lack of labour and other adverse causes was already well known a few months ago, and referred to at that time in these columns. The official announcement of these difficulties has naturally been adduced as a bear argument as regards the prospects of other important companies, in the Federated Malay States, whose progress of operations, however, so far has proved fully equal to expectations. Such companies as the Anglo-Malay, Linget, Fatahling, Gelandau, Sabu, and many others, substantially increased returns of output, in some cases even well in excess of estimates, and Mincing-lane authorities appear to have the utmost confidence in the steady progress of the better class of rubber estates, notwithstanding the very disappointing results of Malacca. The latter fact was seized as an opportunity to depress the best dividend-paying shares. These have, however, not yielded much, and the market has pulled itself together once more in the last few days. It well to bear in mind on the other hand, that investors' resources have been in no small degree strained by the recent flood of new issues. There is undoubtedly still a good deal of stock to be digested, while financial institutions are not keen to grant facilities for the raising of stock, which may be attributed to the persistent rumours of possible financial difficulties in Mincing-lane, where such rumours are considered either exaggerated or at least highly premature. All the same, the market is in a highly sensitive condition, and liable to respond sharply to any favourable development as regards crude rubber, although influential support is withheld for the time being.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Until American trade possibilities can be more approximately gauged than at present is the case, frequent ups and downs may be expected in the price of crude rubber through manipulation, whether in connection with shares or operations on behalf of big manufacturing trade interests. One thing pretty certain, however, is that the rubber industry is really sound, and that the trade demand for the product, though still more or less subdued, is likely to resuscitate itself on a considerable scale, if not just yet, at least during the autumn. Should the price in the interim again be knocked down below 8s. per lb. it will probably soon be lifted once more, as there appears to be no real excess of supplies over current trade needs taken as a whole over a more or less extended period. Most trade experts seem to be practically convinced on that score, although it is to be hoped that the price of the commodity will not be raised merely as a result of the big share operators. There is now a disposition to take a more conservative view of the prospective output of plantation rubber in the Middle East over the next few years, contrary to the madly extravagant forecasts made heretofore. It is true that the output in the Federated Malay States has doubled itself in each of the last few years, but it is hardly possible to imagine that the output can go on increasing at the same rate in years to come as was generally assumed by the enthusiastic share operators during the boom. As bearing upon the subject of the prospective output of plantation rubber, the remarks by Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Federated Malay States, in opening the seventh Agricultural Show in Singapore, are rather significant. His remarks were to the effect that there was not present enough land under rubber in the country to turn out 7,000 tons four years hence, and Sir John urged planters to cultivate what land they had, and give up grabbing more. This estimate, though possibly somewhat unduly conservative, tends to reach some dimensions as to prove so important a factor in determining the course of the rubber market as does Brazilian wild rubber, whose total output represents well over 50 per cent. of the whole world's production.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 19th at 11.50 a.m.—The China Sea depression has moved into the Gulf of Tongking. The barometer has fallen considerably on the E. coast of China and over Japan. The Yangtze valley depression has progressed Eastwards, and is now moving into the Yellow Sea to the North of Shanghai.

The depression lying over the E. Manchuria yesterday has reached N.E. Japan. Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the S. and S.E. of Japan. Moderate S.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to date, 0.56 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood {S.E. winds, moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel {Variable winds, moderate.

South coast of China between {Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamooka {Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between {Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Hainan... {Same as No. 1.

Berlin—The Times.

CUTICURA CURED NURSE'S ECZEMA

Small Spot of Humpry Grew Gradually Larger—Suffered Great Pain for Two Years—Doctors Could Not Help Dreadful Eruption.

SAYS CUTICURA EFFECTED "MOST WONDERFUL CURE"

"I suffered great pain on my leg and arm more or less for two years. It appeared in a small spot, gradually getting larger. Then I saw a doctor but did not derive any benefit. After that I went to another doctor, who said the same result would be reached. Then I tried Cuticura Ointment which I washed off with a strong lather of Cuticura Soap. In a few weeks it gradually disappeared and at present there is not the least sign of that dreadful eruption, eczema. Many of my patients as well as myself consider it a most wonderful cure, especially as it is suffering as much pain and also spending money. Nurse Warren, 22, Royston Rd., Redland, Bristol, England, Aug. 22, '06."

SKIN PURITY Is Best Promoted by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

The use of Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, not only purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, but it also prevents clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, eruptions, irritation, roughness, and other unsightly and annoying conditions. In the treatment of eczema, rashes and other skin affections that torture, disfigure, itch, burn and scald, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivalled.

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for eczema, the skin and scalp. A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure the most severe cases. Depot: London, 21, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Paris, 10, Rue de la Chausse d'Antin. Australia, D. Town & Co., Sydney; India, N. K. Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta; Ceylon, J. H. & Co., Colombo; S. Africa, J. H. & Co., Cape Town; etc. U.S.A., Potter & Drug & Chem. Corp., New York, Boston, etc. Apply to the nearest Dispensing Store containing the following advertisement of the Treatment of Skin Troubles.

ENGINEERING IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

The British Consular report on the trade of Hankow for 1909 by Mr. Consular General Fraser contains the following information:

Hanyang Works.—The output of the works, which have now Siemens-Schuckert furnaces for making steel, was 74,000 tons of pig iron and 26,000 tons of rails and fastenings. A new blast furnace of 250 tons' capacity per day has just been completed.

Yangtze Engineering Works, Limited.—Another prosperous Chinese enterprise is the Yangtze Engineering Works, Limited, formed in 1907 and registered at the Board of Commerce in Peking. The principal promoter was Dr. V. K. Lee, the able managing director of the company's main concern, The Resident General Machinery Co., Ltd. The works are situated at Hankow. The workshops erected in 1903 are at Seven Mile Creek, just below the Gare Fluviale of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The gas engine, perhaps the first of its kind to be introduced into the Yangtze Valley, the electric plant and all machine tools came from the United Kingdom and give most satisfactory results. The works are equipped with modern machinery for dealing with all kinds of ship-building, 1909 they turned out one large steel building and a good number of lighters, points, and cranes; they also executed a large amount of steel structural work and extensive repairs to steamers, tugs, and launches. The orders booked have necessitated the installation of an additional plant and the extension of the works in every way.

Wuchang Mills.—The cotton mill's net profit for the Chinese year ended 29,000. Its output turned 180,000 pieces of cloth (each about 47 yards long, and sold at about 15s.) besides yarn. The spinning mill lost some £1,100, and the grass cloth mill about £2,300, working only some eight months out of the 12. The latter has got rid of an expensive staff of Japanese experts, who produced goods too fine for the market, and sold a good deal of coloured and figured cloth for the export. The mill's net profit for the year ended 29,000. The dividend is to be 3 per cent. for the year, but with cotton at 24 against 23 10s. a picul, the general prospect is not bright.

THE WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF EXPERTS.

The report upon the Whangpoo Conservancy which at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce had been made by Sir John Wolf Barry, K.C.B., Sir William Mathew, K.C.M.G., and Mr. Anthony G. Lytton, received in Shanghai Conservancy has been circulated to the Chamber of Commerce, where it may be mentioned comprises no less than six hundred and thirty-two pages, and while the whole is expected to be published in pamphlet form, summary of the conclusions arrived at is now made public. The inspection of the river, says the *Mercury*, was carried out last year by two engineers, Messrs. Wilson and Mathew, who at that time gave expression to the opinion that the work then has now been received in the report which has now been received.

In the report which has now been received all the work so far undertaken by Mr. de Rij approved of, recommendations are made as to the further work which is essential for the maintenance of the river approaches to Shanghai in their present condition, the source of revenue for such maintenance, according to European practice, is indicated, a suggestion for the establishment of a permanent Board of Control is put forward, whilst it is not considered essential for the maintenance of a deep water approach to the Settlement that the whole work which still remains to be done, if Mr. de Rij's scheme were carried out in its entirety should be proceeded with at the present time.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to the Manager. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Press Code: A.B.O. 5th Ed-Liber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
S.S. MUNCASIE CASTLE.
On or about 5th Oct.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [1079]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI,"
Captain W. Gray, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [1080]

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
Captain S. H. Bohn, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.
The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.
Hotels tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers.
Fare for round trip, \$120.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1910. [1031]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' Risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 21st inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1031]

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Company's Steamship

"INVERSK,"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 10.30 A.M. on the 24th inst. No Claims will be admitted after goods have left the Godown, nor will they be recognized if not presented within 10 days of vessel's arrival here.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1077]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 24th inst. No Claims will be admitted after goods have left the Godown, nor will they be recognized if not presented after 10 days of vessel's arrival here.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1078]

GRAU & CO.

27, Des Voeux Road.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE, you-1910, Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.
Inspection Invited. [789]

PUBLIC COMPANY

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1910. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 24th Sept., both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1910. [1018]

WANTED

AGENCIES.—Well Established English Firm desires to Correspond with Similar Firm in Hongkong with view of Agency in England for the Sale of Eastern products, also for purchase of Goods in Europe for export to Hongkong. Bank references supplied and required. Address "H. 48" Care of Lee & Nightingale, Advertising Office, Liverpool, England. [1039]

WANTED.

HOUSE at the PEAK.
Apply—
CHARI RUMAH,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1071]

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Young Man (19), from Middle of November. Peak or Higher Level.
Please apply—
"NOVEMBER,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1910. [1043]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers that our Establishment will be CLOSED at 5.30 P.M. every day, commencing from 5th September, for One Month only, owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1910. [707]

VIENNA CAFE CO. (1910) LIMITED (RECONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(Opposite Post Office).

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE)
AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

SPECIALY SELECTED BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY.
A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [974]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285
EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—
G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.
PRICE ——— \$3.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6, \$7 and 7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 2 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
STENSSON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 20th Sept., 1910, at 5.15 P.M. to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 31st August, 1910, as posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1017]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 22ND, 23RD AND 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.
Commencing at 5 P.M. on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, and 4 P.M. on SATURDAY.
Admission.—Non-members \$1 each day. Ladies (admitted on SATURDAY only) 50 cents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1910. [1073]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 5.30 P.M. Entries for Leagues 1 and 2 close 22nd Sept., at 5.30 P.M.

F. BROWNE, Chairman,
ALEX. P. STORRIE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1910. [1032]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1910. [1067]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH DRAWING OF THE SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue), \$100.00 each was held in the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 17th September, 1910, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

1	313	750	1130	1479
36	338	789	1188	1538
34	349	794	1188	1585
98	466	798	1205	1637
136	578	887	1233	1694
152	582	982	1313	1740
156	608	1018	1340	1766
188	618	1023	1343	1784
191	630	1048	1361	1791
209	649	1064	1392	1805
222	675	1083	1403	1905
263	684	1096	1409	1943
287	739	1112	1448	2000

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1910, in Exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [1072]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.
Certain improvements and additions to the Private Stand accommodation in the Jockey Club Compound being in contemplation, the plans pertaining to same are open for inspection at the Club Offices above-mentioned at any time between now and the date of the Half-Yearly Meeting. Said plans will be on view during the Meeting, when they may be discussed.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [1074]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

A CORPS of RESERVES is being organized under the Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1910. All British subjects being ex-Servicemen (including Volunteers) and Civilians wishing to be enrolled under the Ordinance are requested to communicate with the undersigned as early as possible.

A. JENKINS,
Hon. Secretary.

SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIETERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First Call of Dollars Ten (\$10) HAI PHONG CURRENCY, Dollars Ten and Cents Twenty-five (\$10.25) HONGKONG CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the Preferred Shares of the above Company on the 1st October, 1910.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, The Banque de L'Indo-Chine, or to the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION between SATURDAY, the 1st, and SATURDAY, the 8th October, 1910.

The Provisional Certificate may be sent in to Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, St. George's Building, for endorsement after payment has been made, on surrender of the Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid calls after the 8th October, 1910.
For the Board of Directors,
T. F. HOUGH,
Chairman.
Hongkong General Purposes Committee.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1039]

TO LET

TO LET.

ELEGANTLY Furnished, from middle of October, the SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE known as "ALTAIRNA" Barker Road, the Peak. Kitchen Garden, Lawn, &c. Rent \$300 per month.
For particulars apply to—
DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON,
Solicitors, 1, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [969]

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
No. 2 OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession.
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [800]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road, Central, corner of Lee House Street.
Apply to—
Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET.

MODERATE RENTAL.
HOUSES in Observatory Villas (5 Rooms), Kowloon. Electric and Gas laid on, Tennis Court.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road, Central, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1910. [874]

TO LET.

SELF-Contained FLATS, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat.
Apply to—
J. HENNESSEY SETH,
No. 4, Lee House Street.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.
1 HOUSE in Bellfield Terrace.
OFFICE in Beaconfield Arcade.
NOS. BEACONFIELD ARCADE (Shop).
C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, MOUNT KELLET, Furnished, for 7 months from 1st November, 1910.
No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.
FOR SALE.—FOR CASH, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.
Apply to—
LIVESTAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

TO LET.

No. 16, WYNDHAM STREET. From 1st September, 1910.
Apply to—
E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [913]

TO LET.

No. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.
Nos. 1 and 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.
GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.
OFFICES No. 2, Connang Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trans stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK.

THE FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, known as "Bioton," situated on Plantation Road. For Particulars, apply to—
DENNIS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [922]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [994]

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Offices.
One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG. FLYING VISIT FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd, WARWICK MAJOR'S COMEDY CO.

IN THE EXCRUCIATINGLY FUNNY PLAY "THE NEW BOY."

By ARTHUR LAW.
SPECIAL MUSICAL NUMBERS.
MISS GEORGIE COBLASS as "NANCY."

BOOK EARLY.
POPULAR PRICES ... \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Plans at MOUTRIE & Co. [1076]

CHEESE

CHOICE

CANADIAN STILTON.

60 CENTS PER LB.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[42]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
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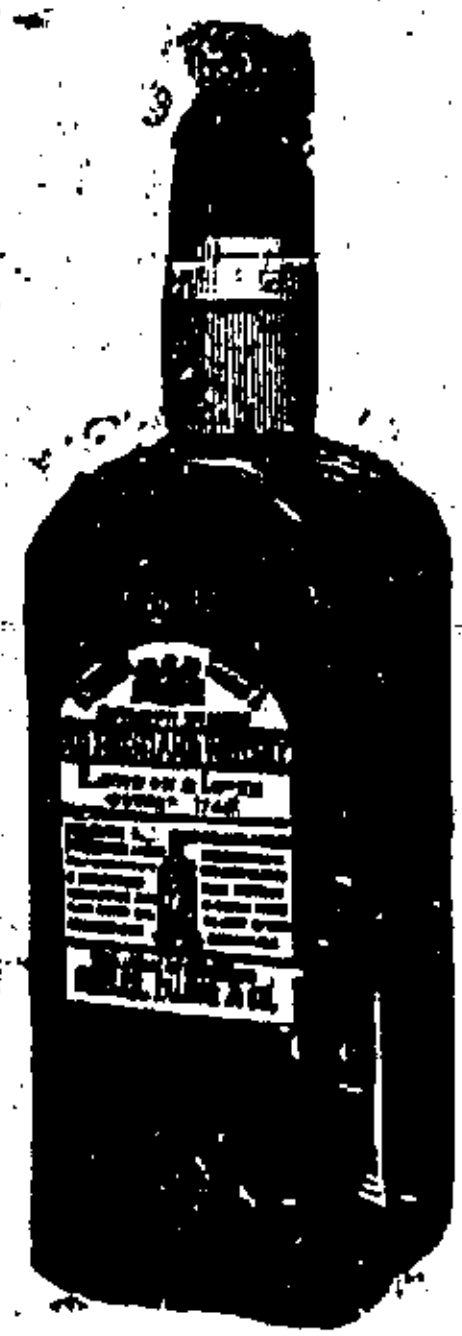
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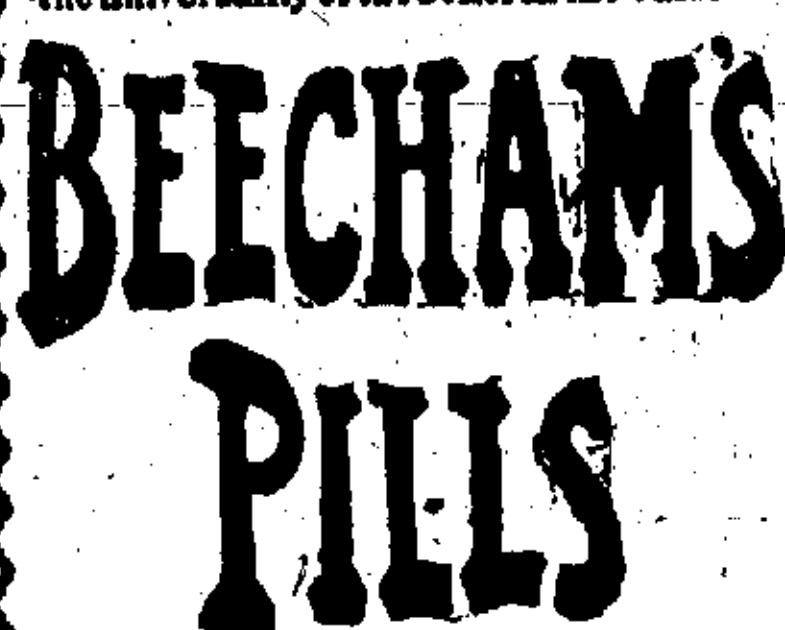
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THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON DIVINE RIGHT.

THE SPEECH AT KÖNIGSBERG.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, August 25th.

Any disappointment that may have been felt at the general and non-political character of the Emperor William's utterances at Posen last Saturday will have been obliterated by his Majesty's speech at Königsberg yesterday, although, to judge from the comments of the Berlin Press this evening, his Majesty's words will be received in a spirit of criticism rather than with satisfaction. The speech, which was delivered to the notables of one of the farthest provinces of the Kingdom of Prussia, was in reality addressed to the people of the whole German Empire. Prompted, doubtless, by the historical memories evoked by Königsberg, the Coronation town of the Prussian Kings, the Emperor William laid special stress upon the Divine Right by which the Kings of Prussia rule, irrespectively of Parliaments or popular decisions. Recalling the downfall of Prussia during the Napoleonic era, the Emperor resorted to the necessity for maintaining the country's armaments "in a state of perfection, in view of the most progress which neighbouring Powers have made." In Queen Louise of Prussia, who was closely connected with the present generation, she taught them that the Fatherland was everything; that men must cultivate the military virtues; that women must live the life of the home and of the family, and not strive for "supposed rights" in the subject. In conclusion, the Emperor called for the co-operation of all his subjects in the work of promoting the prosperity and development of the Fatherland—the path which, "considering myself as an instrument of the Lord, without heeding the views and opinions of the day, I go."

After expressing his gratification at the reception which had been accorded to himself and the Empress by the inhabitants of Königsberg and of the province, the Emperor said:—

The sentiments which are finding expression during these days at Königsberg are a proof that quite peculiarly intimate bonds unite the town and province with our House. And indeed, when one looks back upon the history of the land and of the House, one finds that great and important sections of it are common to both. Here it was that the Great Elector made himself Sovereign Duke in Prussia by his own right, and here it was that his son set the kingly Crown upon his own head, and thereby the Sovereign House of Brandenburg became one of the European Powers. Frederick William I. established his authority here "as a rocher de bronze"; under Frederick the Great the province shared the joys and sorrows of his rule; then came the hard time of trial. The great soldier-Emperor of the French lived here in the Castle, and after the might of Prussia had been broken, he let town and country feel the weight of his pitiless hand. But it was here, too, that the idea of the resurrection and liberation of the Fatherland first took material shape. Tauroggen (where in 1812 General York signed the Convention with the Russians by which the Prussian Army was declared neutral) was followed by the enthusiastic resolution of the Prussian Provincial Diet, when old iron-hearted York with words of fire roused the members to begin the work of liberation. And here once more my grandfather placed by his own right the Crown of the Kings of Prussia upon his head, once again laying stress upon the fact that it was conferred upon him by the grace of God alone, and not by Parliaments, meetings of the people, or popular decisions; and he considered himself the chosen instrument of Heaven, and as such performed his duties as Regent and as ruler. And adorned with the Crown, he took the oath 40 years ago in order to add to it the Imperial Crown. In truth, what a path was that which terminated with the despatch of the celebrated telegram of the Emperor to my late grandfather, "Welche Wundung darfst du Gottes Fügung!" ("What a result has been vouchsafed by Divine Providence!")

THE EXAMPLE OF QUEEN LOUISE.

But this picture would be incomplete were I not to recall a figure which, especially during the last year, has occupied and stirred the minds of the Prussian, and I may say the German, people. To think of the period of our collapse and of our rise without the figure of Queen Louise is impossible. The town of Königsberg and the province of East Prussia have seen this angel in human form move among their inhabitants, have felt her influence, and with her have borne so heavy sorrows. The noble Queen has been described with minuteness from many points of view, and our people have occupied themselves with her in thankful remembrance. But I think that too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the one point—that in the general collapse of our country, when even statesmen and generals gave up all for lost, the Queen alone never doubted as to the future of the Fatherland. By her example, by her letters, by her exhortations, and by the manner in which she trained her children, she showed the people the way in which it might again become strong. She pointed to the return to religion, and thereby to the return to self-knowledge and self-confidence. She roused the people to the idea that they should flock around the King, and win back freedom. And when she—a noble martyr—had passed away, and the land was aflame with enthusiasm, and old and young seized their arms to drive the oppressors out of the country, she marched in spirit before the banners and roused the courage of the warriors, so that the great work was accomplished.

ARMAMENTS AND PEACE.

What does the noble figure of Queen Louise teach? It teaches us that, just as she once filled her sons before all things with the one desire to restore the national honour and to defend the Fatherland, so we men must cultivate all the military virtues; just as in the time of the country's recovery young and old hastened to give the utmost of their possessions, just as women and girls spared not even their hair, so we, too, must be always ready in order that we may before all things keep our armaments in a state of perfection, in view of the vast progress which neighbouring Powers have made. For upon our armaments alone does our peace rest. And what shall our women learn from the Queen? They must learn that the principal task of the German woman does not lie in attending public meetings and belonging to societies, in the attainment of supposed rights in which women can emulate men, but in the quiet work of the home and in the family. They must educate the young generation before all things to obedience and to respect for age. They must impress upon their children's children that to-day the principal thing is not to live one's life at the expense of others, not to attain one's end at the cost of the Fatherland, but solely and alone to keep Fatherland before one's eyes, solely and

alone to stake all the powers of mind and body upon the good of the Fatherland. That is the lesson which the noble figure, named by our Fatherland and by the citizens of this town upon her memorial "the Good Genius of Prussia," has handed down to us. I cherish the firm hope that all East Prussians assembled here understand me, and that on their return to their work and occupations they will be filled with this thought. Every one must work together for the good of the Fatherland, no matter who he is and where he is. And the path of this noble lady who has passed away will be an example for me, as it was for my grandfather.

Considering myself as an instrument of the Lord, without heeding the views and opinions of the day, I go my way, which is devoted solely and alone to the prosperity and peaceful development of our Fatherland. But in this work I need the co-operation of each one in the country, and to this co-operation I trust I may have summoned you now. With the hope that these sentiments may ever prevail in East Prussia, and that your help may be accorded to me in my efforts I empty my glass. Long live the province of East Prussia! Hurrah! Hurrah!

COMMENT IN PRESS.

The storm of outspoken criticism which this speech has already aroused in the Berlin Press is doubtless due in part to the fact that the German public has become accustomed since the autumn of 1908 to look for generalities in the speeches of the Emperor William rather than the manifestations of his own personality. On this occasion, however, his Majesty has broken down the restraint which he has laid upon himself during the last two years, and the Press raises the question as to whether the speech was composed with the knowledge of the Imperial Chancellor, and if so, what attitude Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg assumes towards the Emperor's view of the opinions of the day. Moderate journalists regret that his Majesty should have criticised himself needlessly to the fire of public criticism, and that, at a time when public criticism in Germany and especially in Prussia is running high, he should have accentuated the contrast between the Divine Right of Kings and the decisions of popular assemblies. It is felt that, although no one can look upon the Emperor as anything but a Constitutional Monarch, his latest utterance will only serve as fuel to the fire of anti-monarchical agitation.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the principal Conservative journal, has so far expressed no opinion upon the speech; but the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, which is to an almost equal extent the journal of the Extreme Right, admits that the references to Divine Right were perhaps somewhat too pointed. *Germania*, the organ of the Centre Party, expresses the hope that the Emperor may not possess a false idea of his attributes as "the chosen instrument of Heaven," and may not leave unheeded the opinions of others. Mindful, doubtless, of recent party Parliamentary successes, the writer adds:—

We have experienced the fact that the opinion of the people, as long as it is decisively and clearly expressed, does make an impression upon him.

THE ADMONITION TO WOMEN.

Journals of all shades of opinion, however, while doubting attaching divergent meanings to the phrase, find comfort in the Emperor's statement that the effect of all must be concentrated upon the welfare of the Fatherland. In a domestically-minded country such as Germany, where the woman suffrage movement is comparatively in its infancy, it is natural that the Emperor's admonition to German women to devote themselves to home and family should be received with approval. At the same time it is felt that, in view of existing economic conditions, the Emperor cannot have intended too strict an interpretation to be placed upon his words. While general satisfaction is expressed, at any rate in principle, with the passage concerning armaments and military virtues, the Radical Press points out that it is the duty of those persons who are "constitutionally responsible" to see that the taxation required to maintain these armaments does not exceed what the people can bear. Taken as a whole, the speech is considered as the Emperor's answer to tendencies and movements which he believes to exist among the German people to-day; but it is recognized that, while his Majesty does not spare his criticism, at the same time he does not fail to encourage.

THE JAPANESE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

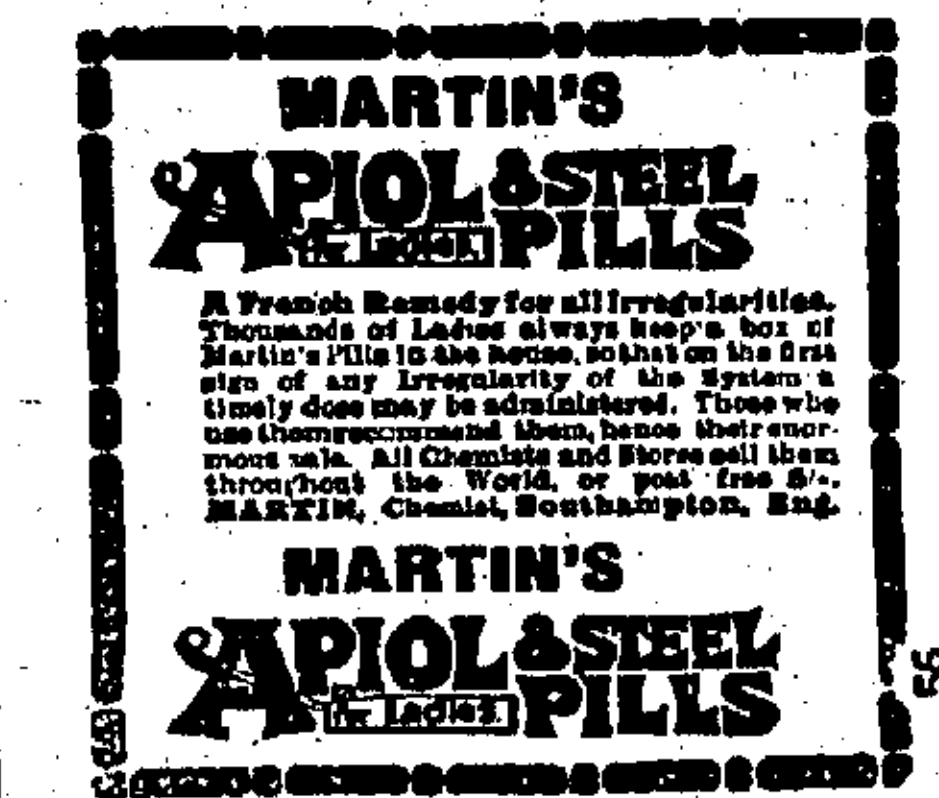
(FROM THE "TIMES" TOKYO CORRESPONDENT.)

The tardiness of reaction from the panic of 1907 in Japan surprises many onlookers. Nearly three years ago a half have come and gone since the post-bellum bubble burst, nevertheless the spirit of enterprise, though not altogether dormant, shows no signs of vigorous awakening. Undoubtedly this want of recuperative energy must be regarded in some degree as a measure of the blow received by the nation, but it is not possible to think that the effects of the shock have remained strongly operative for such a long time. Other factors are at work. One of these is a growing want of confidence in the methods of joint-stock companies. Too much is insisted on large dividends, and directors, yielding to this exigency, make no due provision of reserves. There is also the want of chartered accountants. This essential feature of sound business has yet to be created in Japan.

THE STATE FINANCES.

More immediately potent, however, is a feeling of uncertainty about the value of money. When, a few months ago, the Treasury announced conversion of part of the national debt on a 4 per cent. basis a sense of elation was at once experienced. By a great majority of the people the idea of Japan's becoming a 4 per cent. country had not been conceived as an imminent possibility, and the excitement following the announcement was correspondingly widespread. But gradually a reaction set in, and the Finance Minister's programme was premature, and the result is now awaited with some dubiety while the upward impetus given to all securities at the time is considered to have been more or less artificial. For the moment the market derives some support from the fact that good dividends are promised by many companies for the half-year which has just closed. But the effect of that factor must be short-lived. Another depressing influence is an apprehension that the Diet will be asked in its next Session to grant a large sum for naval and military increment. The notion that, as securities at all securities are at all times, they must be replaced without loss of time, and that as the relations between the two Services will dictate equal liberality towards both, a heavy demand will have to be made on the national purse. It is unnecessary to elaborate this theme, since I have the best authority for saying that such forecasts are unwarranted. No programme of the kind need be apprehended so far as present intentions are concerned. None the less the belief is entertained, and it inspires pessimism. All these things are matters of domestic policy.

But there is a question of foreign affairs also. Many Japanese publicists regard China with nervous eyes. They think that the clouds are gathering there, and that a storm may burst at any moment. No one ventures to make a detailed prediction. It is all vague, and that, perhaps, deepens the gloom. China is Japan's most important commercial field, and thus the condition of her neighbour is of prime moment to this country. Finally, there is the Korean problem. People are convinced that a radical change in the relations between Japan and the Peninsula is imminent, a change in the nature of annexation to, or absorption into, the Japanese Empire; and as Korea is already a heavy drain upon Japan's purse, the prospect of taking over such a piece of undeveloped property is financially disquieting. The autumn may see the removal of all these factors of depression, but their combined effect is very sensible just now.



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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PALAWAN Capt. C. B. Longden, R.N.R.	About 24th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	Noon, 1st Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SYRIA Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 5th Oct.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. HEWETT,

Hongkong, 20th September, 1910

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 20th Sept., Noon.	
ILOLO & CEBU	"KATFONG"	On 21st Sept., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd Sept., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 25th Sept., D'light	
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 25th Sept., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COCKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 30th Sept., 4 P.M.	
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 1st Oct., 4 P.M.	
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.	S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"		

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

YB—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woonung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Telephone 36. Hongkong, 20th September, 1910.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SAWTOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 20th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAITANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 23rd Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. O. Passmore	TUESDAY, 27th Sept., at 10 A.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

HAIMUN "Capt. A. H. Stewart" WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at 10 A.M.
SUNDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
During the Month of September, a Special Reduction of 20 per cent. on Fares to Fochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1910.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN	"RUBOMA"	On 1st October.
COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 20th October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	On 6th December.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,

Hongkong, 17th September, 1910.

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 20th Sept., Noon	
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Tuesday, 20th Sept., Noon	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 20th Sept., 5 P.M.	
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 23rd Sept., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 30th Sept., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Oct., Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NANSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sd. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 20th September, 1910

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc. VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
S.S. BUOY MARU	10,500 tons gross	Est Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	About Mid. Feb. 1911

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGA- PORE, PENANG COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope IYO MARU Capt. R. Takeda HIBANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000 7,000 9,000	WED'DAY, 28th Sept., at Daylight WED'DAY, 12th Oct., at Daylight WED'DAY, 26th Oct., at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KANAKURA MARU Capt. J. Nago	7,000	SATURDAY, 8th Oct., from Kobe.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANG- HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKO- HAMA	INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000 7,000	TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon. TUESDAY, 8th Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakino NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	5,000 6,000	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon. FRIDAY, 28th Oct., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura	6,000	SATURDAY, 24th September.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 28th Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Teranaka	5,000	THURSDAY, 29th September.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. A. Christensen	8,000	THURSDAY, 29th Sept., at 5 P.M.

— Calling at Saigon.
Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. * Carries Deck Passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
MIYASAKI MARU	9000	15th Feb.	To London, per New Steamer
KITANO	9000	1st Mar.	1st Class S. Y. 550.00
IYO	7000	15th "	" " " 2nd Class S. 325.00
HIBANO	9000	25th "	" " " 1st Class S. 360.00
TANGO	8000	12th April	" " " 2nd Class S. 540.00
KAMO	9000	26th "	" " " 1st Class S. 500.00
ARI	7000	10th May	" " " 2nd Class S. 750.00
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	" " " 1st Class S. 330.00
			" " " 2nd Class S. 495.00

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	RATES OF PASSAGE.
AWA MARU	7000	28th Feb.	To Pacific Coast Common Points:
INABA	7000	28th Mar.	1st Class S. £30
TAMBA	7000	25th April.	2nd Class S. £21
AWA	7000	23rd May.	To London via New York:
			1st Class S. £60
			2nd Class S. £39

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at

T. KUSUMOTO,

Hongkong, 7th September, 1910.

MANAGER. [13-125]

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 24th Sept., Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 1st Oct., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
HONGKONG, 5th September, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British
Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean
Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. C. FEED. LAEISZ 25th Sept.	S.S. AMBRIA 4th Oct.
S.S. ARMENIA 6th Oct.	For HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SENEGAMBIA 21st Oct.	S.S. BADENIA 6th Oct.
S.S. SUEVIA 4th Nov.	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. WESTPHALIA 17th Nov.	S.S. ALESIA 13th Oct.
S.S. ARABIA 18th Nov.	For MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA 1st Dec.	S.S. C. FEED. LAEISZ 23rd Oct.
S.S. BRISGAVIA 16th Dec.	For ROTTERDAM, HAVRE & ANTWERP:
S.S. SLAVONIA 30th Dec.	S.S. BELGRAVIA 2nd Nov.
	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ARMENIA 6th Nov.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 19th September 1910.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.



Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND
RAILWAY AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest
and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking
cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points
in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,
Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,059 6,182	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon. WED'DAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage
Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low
Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention
given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. YAMAGUCHI	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 25th Sept., at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to
Fochow during the month of September, 1910.
CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The NANKING
KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.	3rd CLASS.
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai
and Nanking.
Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.
First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "JOSHIN MARU" have First Class
Cabins AMIDSHIP.
For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local
Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

703

S. HIROL,

MANAGER

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION
PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-
TION OF 1910.
Head Office for the Far East:—
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.
Japan Office:
32, WATER STREET
YOKOHAMA.

O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate
filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open
to inspection at all times.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 & 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

137

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"SUVERIC."

FROM HONGKONG,

ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH SEPTEMBER,

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by

KUMERIC 20th Oct.

AYMERIC 20th Nov.

SUVERIC 15th Dec.

OCEANO 17th Jan. 1911.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver

and Overland Points in Canada and United

States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of

freight, etc., apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1910.

[1057]

Hongkong, 19th September, 1910.

[1]

GEBRUEDER LENK, RODEWISCH IV.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BERLIN WOOL.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43-2

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Prinz Ritel Friedrich*, with the German mail of the 24th ult., left Singapore on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3.00 p.m., and may be expected here to-day, at about 3.00 p.m.

The *Korea*, with the American mail, is due to arrive here to-day, the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 24th instant, at 10 a.m.

The *Oceanic*, with the French mail of the 26th ultimo, left Singapore on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 26th instant.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailan	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Jessellton, Kaitum and Sandakan	Borneo	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai	Yunnan	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Well-wei and Tientsin	Cheongching	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Calcutta	Lotsang	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Port Dayard	Caracarthshire	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Hollow	Suekong	Tuesday, 20th, 4.00 P.M.
	Johanne	Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hainan	Wednesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Moi, Kolo, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Panama Maru	Wednesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hongkong	Wednesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Yenfeld	Wednesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Choshun Maru	Wednesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, A.C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to 11.30 Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Hilo and Cuba	Kaifong	Wednesday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Candia	Wednesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Chinhua	Thursday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Haiyang	Thursday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sui Tai	Friday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Yumeng	Friday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	G. Apar	Friday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Huku	Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila		Saturday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Saturday, 24th, 4.15 P.M.
		(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.)
		Letters ... 6.00 P.M.

Chefoo and Tientsin
Swatow
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

EUROPE, A.C., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Kilano Maru	Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Wednesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Tanga Maru	Thursday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Yacata Maru	Friday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Joonggang	Friday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth, and Fremantle	Changsha	Friday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
MARINEWORK

TELEPHONE:
Office 358, Works 354.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

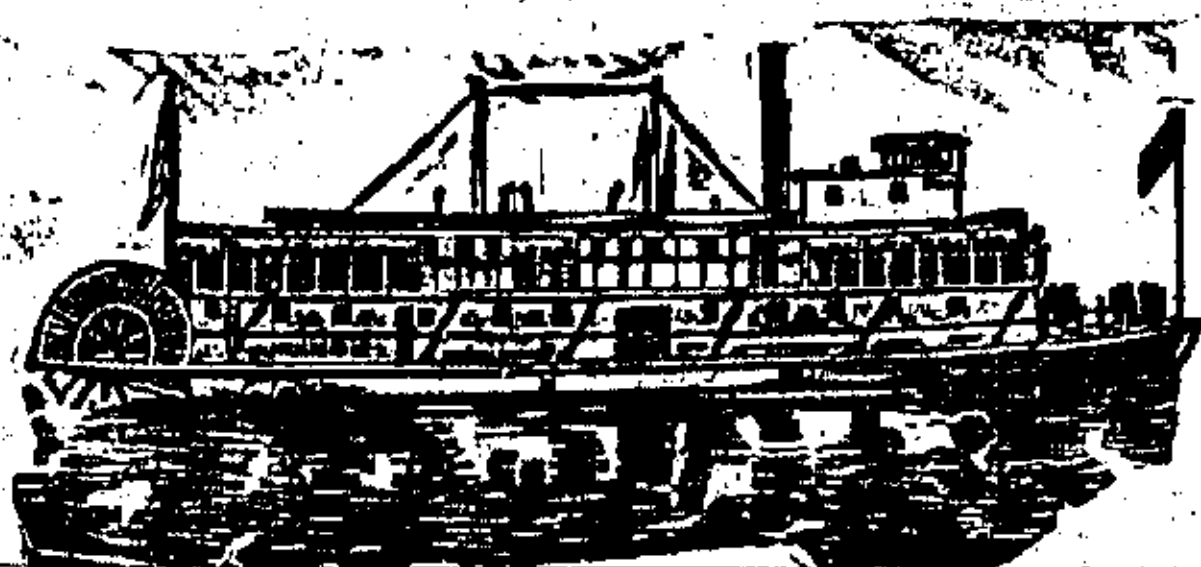
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

14, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

LIGHT

DRAFT

VESSELS



"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—EMERSON.

OUR LINES ARE

"OSRAM" LAMPS. "PETTER" ENGINES. "ALLEN" PUMPS.
"HALL'S" DISTEMPER. "ATLAS" METALS AND SOUND MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING ADVICE TO OUR CLIENTS.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 19th.

ON LONDON:—	September 1914.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	23 1/2
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	185 1/2
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON HONGKONG:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134 1/2
Bank, on demand	134 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	68
ON MANILA:—	
On demand	68
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	76 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HAIPHONG:—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	1 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—	
On demand	86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$38.20
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

COINS.

Chinese	20 cents piece	\$4.78 discount
Chinese	10	\$5.25
Hongkong	20	\$4.28
Hongkong	10	\$5.10

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$932 1/2, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,225	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Pei's Asestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12/6	12/6	\$8, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$9, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1.40.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewe Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 55.
Lao-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 55.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 240.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$54, buyers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$54	\$54	\$50, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$54	\$54	\$5, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 116.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 116.
SEAWICK & CO., LIMITED.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$9, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4.70, x div. luy.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$21, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100, x div. sel.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$75, x div. sel.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$135.
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$21, sellers
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$190.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$116, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$71.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 15.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$220, sellers
Yong Sang Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$101, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$8, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$30	\$30	\$32, sal. & buy.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 112.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$39.
MINING.				
Société Française des Carrières du Tonkin	16,000	Fes. 250	all	\$720.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$7 1/2.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13 1/2, sellers
Phillipine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
Refineries.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$157 1/2, sellers
Laozon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$25, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$25, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$32.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$0, sel. \$46.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,300,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$2.0, sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$13, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. B. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$49, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$11 1/2, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$300.
United Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$8, buyers
RUBBERS.				
Allagars	750,000	2/-	all	6/-
Anglo-Malays	1,500,000	2/-	all	25/-
Balgownie	151,200	\$1	all	\$13 (Sts.)
Batu Tigas	70,000	\$1	all	95/-
Bukit Kajangs	80,000	\$1	all	63/6
Castlefields, fully paid	30,000	\$1	all	116/-
Cheviote	70,000	\$1	all	13/6 prem.
Eastern and International	250,000	\$1	10/-	114/-
Highlands and Lowlands	307,443	\$1	all	6 1/2 prem.
Kamunings	1,825,000	\$1	all	—
Kuala Lumpur	180,000	\$1	all	—
Labas	100,000	2/-	all	—
Ledbury's	100,000	\$1	all	80/-
Linggis	900,000	2/-	all	53/-
London Asiatics	1,266,000	2/-	all	12/6
London Ventures	—	—	all	6/-
Merlemaus	1,750,000	2/-	all	7/-
Pegolos	45,000	\$10	all	\$25 (Sts.)
Sandycrofts	50,000	\$2	all	\$31, x div. (Str.)
Sepongs	100,000	\$1	all	72/-
Shelfords	65,000	\$1	all	\$14 (Str.)
Singapore and Johores	125,000	\$2	all	13/-
Sungara Paras	995,000	2/-	all	—
Sungei Kapars	90,000	\$1	all	—
United Serdings	170,000	\$1	all	117/6

Loans.

Amount.

Value.

Interest.

Quotation.

Chinese Imperial 1886 Tls. 767,200 Tls. 250 7% p. annum Par.
YERSON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

TO DAY

5.15 p.m.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Club.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 22nd Sept.—Annual Aquatic Sports of Victoria Recreation Club, 5 p.m.
Thursday, 22nd Sept.—Annual General Meeting of Hongkong Football League at Y.M.C.A. Rooms, 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, 22nd Sept.—Warwick Major's Comedy Co., at Theatre Royal—"The New Comedy."
Saturday, 24th Sept.—Ordinary Annual Meeting of Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 11.15 a.m.
Saturday, 24th Sept.—Ordinary General Meeting of Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Noon.
Tuesday, 27th Sept.—Annual General Meeting of Kowloon Cricket Club, 5.15 p.m.
Saturday, 1st Oct.—Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong Jockey Club, Noon.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—	September 19th.
Malwa New	\$2,000/2,050 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,063/2,100
Malwa Older	\$2,110/2,150
Malwa V. Old	\$2,160/2,200
Persian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500
Persian extra fine	\$2,000
Patin New	\$2,090 per chest.
Patin Old	\$2,100
Banars New	\$2,100
Banars Old	\$2,100

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. January to June, 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1910.

The Ravages of the White Ant, Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, etc., destroy property to the value of many Thousands of Dollars yearly in Hongkong.

The only sure and reliable protection is

"SOLIGNUM"

the only Preservative which is guaranteed to do what is claimed for it—that is, to preserve Wood, Stone, Brickwork, etc., and to protect against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot and the Ravages of Insects and Vermin, including that deadly timber-destroyer, the WHITE ANT.

It adds years to the life of Wood. Among its many and varied other uses may be mentioned the extermination of the Rat, Cockroaches, Beetles and all kinds of Pests.

Specially approved for General use by H. M. War Department in Hongkong.

Can be applied in many shades of colour to Wood, Stone or Brickwork. In 5 and 10 Gallon Drums, and 40 Gallon Barrels.

For Prospectus, Samples and Price Lists apply—

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1869

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